

Document 0040

Ms. Ellen Russell

Sincerely,

John Fowler
1146 Wrightstown Road
Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940-9602

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Sempra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. Intergen failed to install advanced NOx controls on one of its export turbines on start-up in June, 2003. Hundreds of tons of NOx beyond what had been estimated when DOE initially granted Intergen a permit were therefore released. This incident proves that, in addition to adequate mitigation measures, ongoing monitoring, reporting, and enforcement provisions in the presidential permits are vital.

0040-1

The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West.

0040-2

Water diversion accentuates New River and Salton Sea salinity, and reduces the volume of the Sea, exposing more shoreline to wind erosion, resulting in up to 100 tons per year of additional particulate matter. The draft EIS prepared by DOE for these two power plants clearly identifies these and other significant air and water impacts, while at the same time concluding that these impacts do not reach a sufficient level of significance to require mitigation. DOE misapplies U.S. air quality regulations, ignores the Colorado River Basin water quality ceiling of 4,000 mg/l salinity, and ignores impacts in Mexico when inclusion of these impacts further demonstrates the need for impact mitigation and conditional permitting.

0040-3

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

Document 0041

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Semptra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

I live in San Diego County and I have a beach home in Rosarito. I see the effects of the complete disregard for the environment by the Mexican people and the by Mexican government on a daily basis. Allowing expansion of already unmitigated environmental damage is reprehensible. Moreover, these plants are not a necessity.

Greater demand for power in the Southwest is due to unrestrained growth because of local government's lack of desire constrain housing development because it generates tax revenue. These local officials neither have the capacity or the desire to consider the far reaching environmental effects and the lack of infrastructure to support the excessive population growth that these developments create.

Providing dirty power only exacerbates the problem. It's like the rich drug dealer providing greater quantities of heroin to drug blighted neighborhoods. The dealer's only concern is money and not how many lives are damaged or snuffed out.

Sincerely,

Karen Gayda
10222 Kashmere Lane
Escondido, California 92029

Document 0042

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Semptra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from Intergen's La Rosita Power Complex and Semptra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border.

The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West.

Water diversion accentuates New River and Salton Sea salinity, and reduces the volume of the Sea, exposing more shoreline to wind erosion, resulting in up to 100 tons per year of additional particulate matter. Retrofitting the existing wet cooling systems with parallel wet-dry cooling would greatly reduce consumptive water use at the plants while allowing the plants to generate full power on hot days.

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

Save the Earth!

Sincerely,

Robert Vanderkamp
62 West 11th st.
Holland, Michigan 49423

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0042-1

0042-2

0042-3

0042-4

Document 0043

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Sempra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from Intergen's La Rosita Power Complex and Sempra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border.

Intergen failed to install advanced NOx controls on one of its export turbines on start-up in June, 2003. Hundreds of tons of NOx beyond what had been estimated when DOE initially granted Intergen a permit were therefore released. This incident proves that, in addition to adequate mitigation measures, ongoing monitoring, reporting, and enforcement provisions in the presidential permits are vital.

The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West. Approximately 3.5 billion gallons per year of water are evaporated by the power plants that would otherwise moderate the Sea's salinity problem and increase flow in the New River, while nearly 1 billion gallons of high salinity wastewater are dumped into the river.

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants, nor ahead of the need to protect the New River, an important source of fresh water for the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

Sincerely,

Rudy Kelling
1006 Clearspring
Brenham, Texas 77833

Document 0044

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment.

I ask that the Department of Energy require that Sempra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on mitigation.

0043-1 Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state.

Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. DOE's failure to insist on emission offsets for nitrogen oxide (NOx) and particulate emissions from Intergen's La Rosita Power Complex and Sempra's Termoelectrica de Mexicali threatens the health and well-being of highly stressed communities on both sides of the border.

Intergen failed to install advanced NOx controls on one of its export turbines on start-up in June, 2003.

0043-2 Hundreds of tons of NOx beyond what had been estimated when DOE initially granted Intergen a permit were therefore released.

This incident proves that, in addition to adequate mitigation measures, ongoing monitoring, reporting, and enforcement provisions in the presidential permits are vital.

0043-3 The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West. Approximately 3.5 billion gallons per year of water are evaporated by the power plants that would otherwise moderate the Sea's salinity problem and increase flow in the New River, while nearly 1 billion gallons of high salinity wastewater are dumped into the river.

Sincerely,

jason ball
9521 39th
olympia, Washington 98516

0044-1

0044-2

Document 0045

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

Ms. Russell, have you ever been to Imperial Valley? I have, and I write to ask that the Department of Energy require that Semptra Energy and Interger mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits, and that DOE condition any permits on this mitigation.

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico. I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment.

The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California, which suffers from increasing salinity that may jeopardize one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West. Processing wastewater to reduce or eliminate salinity prior to discharge into the river would effectively address a pollutant of concern for the river and the sea.

I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants. DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public health of U.S. and Mexican citizens living in the vicinity of these plants.

Sincerely,

Barbara Chally
RR1 Box 175C2
Sunrise Beach, Missouri 65079

Document 0046

Please require Semptra Energy and Interger to meet US air quality standards before allowing them to build power plants along the U.S. - Mexico Border.

In my opinion, It is vital that we not export our pollution trouble to other countries. However, even if that is beyond the DOE mandate, we must make certain that we don't allow companies to use international borders to evade their responsibilities to U.S. citizens.

Thanks,

William E Fraser
119 Shelter Lagoon Drive
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

0046-1

0045-1

0045-2

0045-3

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Document 0048

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

Please do not grant permits to allow U.S. energy comparnies to trasmit power from two power plants in Mexico that emit polluting particles into the air and dump high-saline wastewater into the New River.

Please see that the power plants meet U.S. environmental standards.

Sincerely,

Barbara Francisco
8904 Glenville Rd.
Silver Spring, Maryland 20901

0047-1

Document 0047

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico to profit at the expense of public health and the environment

Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state.

Sincerely,

Mac Downing
4490 MESA DR, APT 129W
Oceanside, California 92056-2646

Document 0049

Please say NO to dirty power.

Marilyn

| 0049-1

Document 0050

Ms. Ellen Russell

Dear Ms. Russell,

I am very concerned about U.S. power plant developers taking advantage of less stringent standards in Mexico. This move is profit at the expense of public health and the environment. I ask that the Department of Energy require that Sempra Energy and Intergen mitigate the impacts of their power plants before granting presidential permits. The The DOE should condition the granting of any permits on mitigation.

My reasons for this request are:

- Public health (both in the U.S. and Mexico. Communities along the U.S.-Mexico border suffer from poor air quality and scarcity of clean water. Imperial County, California, has the highest childhood asthma rate in the state. Pulmonary sickness rates are also elevated in Mexicali, a city of 600,000 just south of Imperial County in Mexico.
- The environment. The two power plants divert tremendous amounts of low salinity water from the New River to evaporative cooling towers -- water that would otherwise flow to the Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge in Imperial County, California. The Salton Sea suffers from increasing salinity that may ultimately jeopardize its status as one of the most important migratory bird habitats in the West.

The draft EIS prepared by DOE for these two power plants clearly identifies these and other significant air and water impacts. Unfortunately, the DOE wrongly concludes that these impacts are not significance to require mitigation. DOE misapplies U.S. air quality regulations, ignores the Colorado River Basin water quality ceiling of 4,000 mg/l salinity, and ignores impacts in Mexico when inclusion of these impacts further demonstrates the need for impact mitigation and conditional permitting.

DOE should not place the economic interests of U.S. power developers ahead of the public and the need to protect the New River. I urge you to craft adequate air and water quality mitigation measures in the final EIS and in any permits based thereon, that effectively address the air and water quality impacts caused by these two power plants.

Sincerely,

Thomas Matthews
11845 Sterling Panorama Terrace
Austin, Texas 78738

0050-1

0050-2